

FAIRM AND HOUSEHOLD.

For lemon froth take the yolks of four eggs and beat them slowly over the fire in half a pint of milk, and add juice and rind of a lemon, and sweeten to suit the taste; do not let it boil or it will curdle; as soon as it is taken off the fire add the whites of the eggs, beaten to a solid froth and beat all together for five minutes.—Chicago Journal.

Celery soup: Boil a small cup of rice in three pints of milk until it is tender; add a slice. Grate the white of three heads of celery on a broad grater; add this to the milk after it has been strained; put it to a quart of strong stock; let it boil till the celery is very tender. Season with salt and cayenne pepper, and serve.—Chicago Journal.

Stuffing for baked turkey: Cook half a pound of bread without the crust in tepid water, and squeeze it dry. Put three ounces of butter into a stew pan, and when hot stir in a small onion minced, and cook a light brown; then add the bread, three tablespoonsful of parsley chopped fine, half a teaspoonful of powdered thyme, a little grated nutmeg, pepper, salt, and a gill of stock. Stir over the fire till it leaves a rich, creamy color, and then mix in two eggs.—N. Y. Tribune.

Corn fodder is a better food for cows than for horses, because cows chew the cud and so grind up the stiff parts of the stalks that they can be easily digested. The stiff pieces of corn fodder are not so good for horses, but they are excellent for making horses' mouths sore and not easily digested. It is on this account that large corn-stalks are not popular food for horses, but they are excellent for making horses' mouths sore and not easily digested. It is on this account that large corn-stalks are not popular food for horses, but they are excellent for making horses' mouths sore and not easily digested.

—If you have any doubt in regard to the value of a turkey, you may know it by a wise precaution to steam it until you can lift the wing from the body with ease. Do not stir it with a fork, but let two or three stalks of corn be placed in it, and they will give a delicious flavor to the meat. It is better to steam than to broil, because the turkey's limbs in proper place, there is so much danger of tearing the skin. It will be the cook's duty to keep the corn stalks until it crumbles apart in the hand; then thrust with an ordinary fork; run it through the flaming mill; and pour it into a barrel or tub of water, stirring it slowly, so that the seeds sink. Then pour the water and light seeds; drain the water out of what seed is in the barrel as soon as possible, and spread out the corn stalks to dry, stirring it frequently. It should be done on a clear day, as it is liable to spoil. By this method, not only the best quality of seed is secured.—Chicago Times.

Mange.

By mange we understand the presence of a cutaneous affection, in which there is great itching of the skin, and the hair, the epidermis, falling off of the hairs, etc. This itching is caused by the presence of minute animals called mites. Mange in the horse is of a similar nature to that in man, and to mange in an ox, dog, and seal. It is a disease which affects the well-cared for and well-groomed horse, but is principally confined to the rough, half-starved animals, although, of course, it is more apt to be in the latter class. Invervate mange is marked by the presence of lumps which are raised on the parts of the skin, but generally on the thinnest, most muscular, and most sensitive. From these lumps, and in places leaving the true skin bare and unprotected and at first, arising from an extravasation of blood. The mites, and in places, the true skin throws out a morbid secretion which excoiates—that is, forms a scab over the spot. The skin has an arid, cracked thin, and in places, particularly in the sides of the neck, is thrown into wrinkles. The other parts of the body are not so much affected, but have a greater or less tendency to take on a morbid condition; the hair has an unnatural rough, hard, and brittle, and is more likely to be plucked out in bunches. The scaled or detached cuticle, the red spots, and the case with which the hair leaves the follicles, may be regarded as the forerunner of mange. In the early stages, an examination, may detect the presence of the mites; they are small, and are found in vesicles which burst and leave a red spot behind. These pimples exist in great numbers in the skin, and are so numerous that when they break and run into each other, they form a large hard patch, which is covered by a white morbid cuticle. Perhaps the first symptom of mange is an itching at the roots of the hairs of the mane and tail, with a scabby condition of the cuticle, which gives the horse pleasure to have scratched. We often see horses with their hair rubbed, and sometimes quite worn down to the roots, but no pimples, or vesicles, or abrasions of the true skin, and in places still adhering firmly by its roots. This is not mange, but it is a result of what in vulgar parlance is called "chewing the hair," or, in medical phraseology, constitutional excitement. It requires, therefore, mere sedative treatment, such as a cold bath, or the disease will rapidly spread, and prevent the appearance which we have described above. The hair, when it is affected, will grow out, but the coat does not come off until some time after the disease has commenced.

Among the causes of cutaneous contagion must certainly be classed. It is decidedly the most general cause, and it is reasonable how easily it is communicated from one horse to another; the merest touch, as it were, of either the animal affected or the harness which he has been using, etc., will be sufficient to cause the disease to be produced. It is, decidedly, if not the most contagious disease, certainly one of the most which affects the horse, or, indeed, the greater part of our domestic animals. But there are other causes which are frequent, though they are less common, so frequent as they have been, their less frequent occurrence being due in a great measure to the advances of veterinary science, and the greater care which is now-day bestowed on the horse. We allude to bad management in the stable, to improper food, want of cleanliness, debility, etc.—Prairie Farmer.

Making Money With Money.

He was a sharp-fetured, shrew-eyed old gentleman, and he sat in one of the Boston police stations recently, listening attentively to a select assortment of yarns about counterfeit money suggested by the newspaper mention of the numerous petty cases of this nature pending before the Boston Police Court. "O'way," he remarked finally, with a half sigh for the degeneracy of these times, "money isn't what it used to be. I remember when it took some brains to make half-dollars, one dollar, five and ten, and for the genuine thing it was well in its way, but what do you think of a fellow who gave away square money counterfeit and made a little fortune out of the business? Impossible? Oh, no. When I was a detective, and that was not many years ago, I came in contact with just such a chap. You'll find the facts of the case in the court records, and the way he did it was this: He first sent out country postmasters and others an ingeniously gotten up circular, in which he offered to supply them with a certain quantity of counterfeit \$1 bill, merely as a curiosity. This would be sent to be returned, and the man would be returned with a bill, in case the receiver cared to keep it; otherwise it was to be returned. The man would be returned with a bill, in case the receiver cared to keep it; otherwise it was to be returned.

—The Plain Dealer says of Cleveland weather: "Within one hour this afternoon rain and snow fell, the temperature was down to 19° and up to 32° and the sky was both clear and clouded."

—The London Medical News says the danger from cholera is so great, that no physician is justified in administering it.

—Friendship is the only thing in the world concerning the usefulness of which all mankind are agreed.—Cicero.

—An Age of Suspicion. Nevertheless, in the case of the late William C. C. Mercey & Co. of Baltimore, the case was not so simple.

—The Female Captivity. Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir, I have been reading your description of a female captive, and I am very much interested in it.

—A Strange Reminiscence. The Escape of a Well Known Army Surgeon from an Unfortunate Situation.

—Meerschaum. The place most productive of this mineral is known to be near the town of Meerschaum, in the province of Limburg.

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I asked an American, the other day, what he thought of our climate. "Why," says he, "you haven't got a climate; you've only got samples!" London Truth.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, JANUARY 30, 1891.	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Hog—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Sheep—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Pork—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Wheat—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Corn—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Rye—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Barley—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Oats—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Clover—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Timothy—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Hay—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Straw—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Wool—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Lard—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Butter—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Eggs—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Flour—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Sugar—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Coffee—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Tea—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Spices—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Honey—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Molasses—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Alcohol—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Whisky—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Brandy—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Vinegar—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Essence—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Perfume—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Soap—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Candles—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Tallow—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Grease—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Pitch—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Resin—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Turpentine—Common	10 00
—Good	11 00
—Choice	12 00
—Sassafras—Common	10 00
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—Sage—Common	10 00
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—Thyme—Common	10 00
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—Marjoram—Common	10 00
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—Marjoram—Common	10 00
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—Choice	12 00
—Lavender—Common	10

